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Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-7

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Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors

Industry 1622



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982

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Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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John G. Keane,
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

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INTRODUCTION

	Page
ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME	III
USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	III
AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	IV
METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED	IV
CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION	IV
ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING	V
SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	V
CENSUS REPORT FORMS	VII
DATA PROCESSING	VII
GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION	VII
DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS	VII
SPECIAL TABULATIONS	VIII
RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS	VIII
COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	VIII

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



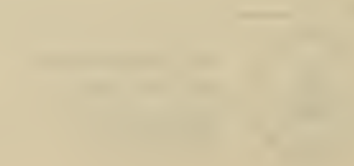
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Page 1 of 1



Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors

CONTENTS

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction	III
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	IX
Summary of Findings	3

TABLES

Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

1. General Statistics by State: 1982 and 1977	4
2. Detailed Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	6
3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	7
4. Value of Inventories : 1982 and 1981	8
5. Selected Statistics by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977	8
6. Selected Statistics by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977	9
7. Construction Receipts by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977	10
8. Selected Statistics by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982	11
9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment by State: 1982	12
10. Construction Receipts by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977	14
11. All Business Receipts by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977	15
12. Profile of Establishments in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	15
13. Selected Industry Ratios by State: 1982	16

Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries	B-1
C. Geographic Divisions and States	C-1

Publication Program	Inside back cover
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways; and highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels. General contractors primarily engaged in subway construction are classified in industry 1629. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 999 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$3.55 billion, of which \$3.50 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$691.7 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$2.8 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$1.5 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$1.3 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of

\$69.8 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 61 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 96 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 1 percent from 1977 to a total of 37.6 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$815.5 million. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 11.6 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 17.2 million hours.

Payments of \$154.7 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employer's Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 900 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States.....	999	37 581	32 473	815 514	684 873	58 781	3 503 890	2 812 186
Alabama.....	23	1 518	1 347	22 150	17 420	2 025	102 033	77 856
Alaska.....	7	448	361	11 750	10 608	427	32 148	(D)
Arizona.....	7	139	107	3 264	2 411	185	14 988	12 916
Arkansas.....	19	425	340	7 111	5 207	726	33 870	26 537
California.....	43	1 021	839	28 711	21 560	1 286	119 554	69 995
Colorado.....	20	814	675	16 827	12 508	1 345	77 116	52 673
Connecticut.....	13	682	593	15 529	12 539	1 068	60 953	46 167
Delaware.....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
District of Columbia.....	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida.....	29	1 728	1 530	29 568	21 403	2 769	130 498	110 500
Georgia.....	25	1 364	1 185	19 730	15 444	2 224	80 686	66 735
Hawaii.....	7	128	113	2 237	1 941	157	18 512	17 017
Idaho.....	65	2 187	1 859	56 620	46 223	3 108	220 598	172 697
Illinois.....	39	806	677	15 799	13 379	1 126	55 218	45 853
Iowa.....	38	932	793	17 462	13 140	1 559	77 471	68 980
Kansas.....	28	955	835	16 766	14 149	1 512	68 047	58 866
Kentucky.....	25	973	856	19 462	16 003	1 515	93 995	77 955
Louisiana.....	12	348	309	7 019	5 661	569	34 885	24 949
Maine.....	7	297	257	5 702	4 407	519	24 233	19 959
Maryland.....	12	1 159	988	46 142	38 994	2 103	257 023	229 802
Massachusetts.....	14	335	302	8 301	7 162	497	31 785	27 011
Michigan.....	29	669	580	19 070	15 692	1 057	65 999	51 537
Minnesota.....	25	788	598	19 181	13 944	1 119	90 558	68 533
Mississippi.....	23	899	791	14 882	12 429	1 653	80 983	64 613
Missouri.....	18	623	545	13 607	11 152	889	51 874	41 636
Montana.....	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska.....	9	263	232	5 251	4 004	517	17 377	15 671
Nevada.....	5	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Hampshire.....	6	156	131	3 237	2 347	268	17 894	14 391
New Jersey.....	16	686	600	16 088	13 289	1 191	85 952	67 324
New Mexico.....	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York.....	48	2 580	2 316	63 934	56 291	3 780	241 154	208 349
North Carolina.....	20	609	521	9 247	7 220	1 115	52 548	39 901
North Dakota.....	4	133	103	2 787	1 963	207	9 646	(D)
Ohio.....	43	1 324	1 103	30 301	25 191	1 823	104 484	85 926
Oklahoma.....	17	463	399	8 480	6 477	787	34 022	30 045
Oregon.....	31	488	423	11 739	9 753	591	54 881	42 988
Pennsylvania.....	47	2 065	1 731	45 990	36 595	3 297	203 934	144 692
Rhode Island.....	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina.....	14	383	328	7 133	5 433	652	36 596	34 157
South Dakota.....	7	254	223	4 510	3 386	380	11 298	9 814
Tennessee.....	27	1 213	1 046	20 904	15 806	2 030	103 003	89 334
Texas.....	62	2 291	2 031	39 824	31 230	3 857	171 185	137 563
Utah.....	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont.....	8	188	166	3 064	2 570	300	12 774	11 613
Virginia.....	25	688	574	11 985	9 105	1 070	70 475	58 416
Washington.....	20	1 137	955	26 078	20 995	1 450	111 758	92 624
West Virginia.....	5	132	115	2 891	2 130	165	12 739	(D)
Wisconsin.....	23	988	925	37 568	35 894	2 474	131 490	(D)
Wyoming.....	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
1 468 448	1 389 047	691 704	79 216	81 614	980 759	38 093	2 247 284	962 687	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
38 647	39 716	24 177	1 688	3 132	35 771	689	28 815	13 063	5	6	(W)	Ala.
10 620	18 785	(D)	(D)	466	8 708	(D)	(D)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Alaska
7 216	(D)	2 072	230	1 089	7 213	118	8 022	2 419	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ariz.
11 922	(D)	7 333	316	617	9 914	309	14 652	5 544	3	1	(W)	Ark.
39 126	32 125	49 559	2 985	2 651	31 988	1 719	114 445	64 491	1	1	(W)	Calif.
23 943	31 617	24 443	1 503	1 590	21 531	624	34 359	16 018	2	2	5	Colo.
18 418	28 256	14 786	1 393	1 047	13 308	(D)	(D)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Conn.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	358	21 430	10 247	-	-	-	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	D.C.
71 987	(D)	19 998	2 456	4 978	53 300	906	41 329	17 296	1	(W)	(W)	Fla.
38 799	(D)	13 951	824	2 763	36 749	1 486	77 981	28 699	1	1	1	Ga.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hawaii
9 917	(D)	1 495	154	130	5 962	171	10 892	4 779	(W)	(W)	(W)	Idaho
111 177	64 291	47 901	4 494	3 736	83 718	1 354	81 306	32 942	1	1	12	Ill.
26 564	20 081	9 365	1 437	2 181	18 946	1 037	50 066	24 385	5	8	16	Ind.
41 725	28 796	8 491	683	2 298	23 986	1 316	84 640	23 601	2	3	(W)	Iowa
34 853	26 942	9 181	872	3 005	29 595	1 896	85 924	37 041	2	3	1	Kans.
37 069	42 907	16 040	1 407	1 575	27 263	1 006	53 772	25 628	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ky.
12 945	12 078	9 936	638	500	7 807	1 159	76 727	32 949	(W)	(W)	(W)	La.
10 043	(D)	4 274	485	505	8 037	692	28 687	15 121	(W)	(W)	(W)	Maine
88 704	(D)	27 221	(D)	2 089	23 123	1 478	135 312	63 305	(W)	(W)	(W)	Md.
18 647	8 410	4 774	1 462	282	9 332	286	30 858	13 214	3	(W)	(W)	Mass.
34 897	16 909	14 462	861	1 413	23 244	797	66 326	29 902	1	(W)	1	Mich.
(D)	(D)	22 025	836	1 256	37 082	792	53 524	19 775	4	1	1	Minn.
28 867	(D)	16 370	1 994	2 102	16 886	955	51 827	20 207	4	3	(W)	Miss.
17 626	24 715	10 238	1 049	743	14 017	1 017	55 723	24 155	2	1	(W)	Mo.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	91	3 417	1 933	-	-	-	Mont.
7 901	(D)	1 706	118	470	8 536	583	44 493	24 532	(W)	(W)	(W)	Nebr.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Nev.
6 801	7 590	3 503	443	477	5 382	224	14 116	5 610	13	6	6	N.H.
37 831	30 024	18 628	3 569	1 154	15 808	366	37 580	19 017	3	1	(W)	N.J.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	190	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	N. Mex.
128 911	81 338	32 805	5 439	3 557	53 093	1 153	62 707	24 661	(W)	(W)	(W)	N.Y.
11 698	(D)	12 647	1 725	5 833	12 741	964	45 634	18 779	6	2	(W)	N.C.
4 344	4 177	(D)	229	357	4 596	120	6 677	3 039	(W)	-	(W)	N. Dak.
55 415	30 731	18 558	3 074	3 066	34 769	1 956	112 913	58 684	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ohio
18 394	(D)	3 977	523	1 073	9 591	1 506	35 143	12 311	(W)	(W)	(W)	Okla.
21 188	(D)	11 893	1 247	1 770	8 430	246	18 523	8 058	9	9	15	Oreg.
93 988	51 679	59 242	3 982	3 653	51 101	1 637	131 872	52 958	1	(W)	1	Pa.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	59	6 921	3 498	-	-	-	R.I.
14 202	19 961	2 439	1 198	1 798	8 162	375	21 272	5 169	8	6	2	S.C.
5 115	4 701	1 484	19	232	8 252	104	5 096	2 144	8	12	22	S. Dak.
44 384	47 832	13 669	952	3 617	45 056	1 163	58 787	32 528	3	2	(W)	Tenn.
73 574	66 023	33 622	4 719	3 281	46 350	3 256	145 997	50 409	1	(W)	(W)	Tex.
(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(S)	62	3 278	1 671	-	-	-	Utah
6 185	(D)	1 161	29	1 050	4 497	103	4 092	2 511	(W)	(W)	(W)	Vt.
28 751	29 882	12 059	707	775	31 332	1 412	79 182	34 834	4	2	3	Va.
53 326	(D)	19 134	2 853	2 741	30 294	613	54 554	24 808	(W)	(W)	(W)	Wash.
6 646	(D)	(D)	217	(D)	4 118	204	8 273	4 867	(W)	-	-	W. Va.
(D)	(D)	(D)	1 110	(D)	31 502	700	69 219	21 682	1	-	-	Wis.
(D)	(D)	(D)	1 632	(D)	5 042	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	999	979	1 294	1 165	2	2	6	5
Number of establishments in business at end of year	981	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	162	256	466	500	9	7	13	10
All employees**	37 581	38 093	53 710	56 718	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	26 749	25 728	39 934	40 467	(W)	(W)	1	1
May	33 565	33 852	47 386	51 002	(W)	(W)	1	1
August	36 474	38 435	54 160	59 311	(W)	(W)	1	1
November	32 703	34 653	47 498	52 385	(W)	(W)	1	1
Average	32 473	33 187	47 366	50 936	(W)	(W)	1	1
Other employees:								
March	5 102	4 793	6 263	5 463	1	(W)	2	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	11 648	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	15 387	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	17 159	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	14 565	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	58 761	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	815 514	535 877	589 670	453 616	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	664 873	438 750	498 749	389 449	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	150 641	97 128	90 921	64 123	(W)	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	157 316	96 496	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	154 749	107 594	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	115 304	64 721	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	39 445	42 873	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	3 549 200	2 270 818	2 282 232	1 627 812	(W)	(W)	1	1
Total construction receipts	3 503 890	2 247 284	2 233 369	1 606 558	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	377 277	300 775	284 100	318 507	1	1	2	1
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	45 310	23 534	48 863	21 374	(W)	1	2	1
Net construction receipts†	2 812 186	1 827 239	1 780 057	1 350 053	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	1 468 448	962 687	970 028	747 446	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	2 080 752	1 308 131	1 312 204	880 998	(W)	(W)	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	1 319 225	846 600	858 892	623 495	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	691 704	420 045	453 312	256 522	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	69 822	41 487	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	8 964	3 281	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	2 543	5 929	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	52 429	28 249	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	5 885	4 029	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	4 298	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	79 216	62 763	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	71 952	59 428	57 868	44 855	1	1	2	1
For structures	7 263	3 336	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	80 717	50 732	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	9 678	5 132	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2 381	2 168	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	68 657	43 432	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	3 503 890	2 247 284	2 233 369	1 606 558	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	3 011 288	1 904 579	1 915 216	(NA)	(W)	(W)	1	(NA)
Privately owned	492 601	342 705	318 153	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll:
1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	943 836	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	81 614	91 815	81 002	65 950	1	1	2	1
New -----	58 298	71 273	61 393	56 339	1	1	2	1
Used -----	23 316	20 542	19 609	10 023	3	3	4	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	44 691	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	980 759	691 526	568 005	(NA)	(W)	(W)	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	108 634	72 228	57 637	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	59 453	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	4 442	6 169	4 547	4 945	1	1	5	8
New structures and related facilities -----	3 140	5 806	3 948	3 875	2	1	1	1
Used structures and related facilities -----	1 301	363	599	1 070	(W)	(W)	10	16
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	2 058	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	61 837	54 657	42 106	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	6 981	3 234	2 732	(NA)	(W)	(W)	1	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	884 383	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	77 172	85 646	76 455	61 427	1	2	3	2
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	55 158	65 467	57 445	52 473	1	1	3	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	11 057	15 528	(NA)	(NA)	2	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	22 014	20 179	19 010	8 954	3	3	4	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	42 633	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	918 922	636 870	525 899	(NA)	(W)	(W)	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	101 653	68 994	54 905	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	999	2
Total construction receipts	3 503 890	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	312	6
Total construction receipts	1 504 399	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	35 350	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	268	(W)
Amount of LIFO reserve	224	(W)
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	35 082	1
End of 1981, total	31 984	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	326	(W)
Amount of LIFO reserve	283	(W)
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	31 658	1
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	687	2
Total construction receipts	1 999 491	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments -----	999	207	180	166	234	130	63	12	6	-	
All employees** -----	37 581	412	1 287	2 302	7 417	8 864	9 568	4 136	3 595	-	
Payroll, all employees -----	815 514	6 664	22 693	44 091	150 942	181 984	214 878	109 712	84 550	-	
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	58 761	519	1 617	3 002	11 243	14 146	15 942	6 430	5 858	-	
All business receipts -----	3 549 200	43 114	111 429	178 461	606 431	825 572	935 213	563 162	285 818	-	
Total construction receipts -----	3 503 890	42 926	109 302	176 827	598 910	815 236	923 130	563 162	274 397	-	
Net construction receipts† -----	2 812 186	31 336	96 727	144 436	496 468	657 747	733 148	450 593	201 731	-	
Value added†† -----	1 468 448	17 011	56 050	84 771	269 247	348 760	391 720	215 119	85 769	-	
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 389 047	14 512	42 803	61 299	234 741	319 323	353 511	235 474	127 383	-	
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	691 704	11 590	12 575	32 391	102 442	157 489	189 982	112 569	72 666	-	
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	79 216	1 002	3 141	3 567	12 529	20 313	16 347	18 254	4 061	-	
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	81 614	851	3 423	5 128	14 111	22 926	23 427	4 276	7 472	-	
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	980 759	11 678	35 377	53 086	178 538	227 535	281 265	93 878	99 400	-	
1977											
All employees** -----	38 093	454	1 320	2 123	7 482	8 152	7 948	6 782	3 833	(D)	
Total construction receipts -----	2 247 284	22 444	63 071	102 805	421 313	479 983	518 863	638 805	(D)	(D)	
Value added†† -----	962 687	10 800	33 294	49 454	208 985	203 864	200 894	<u>255 396</u>	(D)	(D)	
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	(W)	8	8	4	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	8	7	4	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	17	21	14	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	999	22	30	33	101	134	168	207	129	92	82
All employees** -----	37 581	22	49	58	363	870	1 974	5 084	5 897	6 808	16 455
Payroll, all employees -----	815 514	74	436	792	4 691	14 226	34 054	94 892	116 868	138 661	410 819
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	58 761	12	44	72	405	1 077	2 588	7 150	9 351	10 878	27 180
All business receipts -----	3 549 200	316	975	2 580	17 712	48 108	119 031	342 855	460 030	626 708	1 930 884
Total construction receipts -----	3 503 890	316	967	2 553	17 658	47 772	117 761	338 290	452 381	619 264	1 906 927
Net construction receipts† -----	2 812 186	253	852	2 208	15 766	40 385	100 508	283 569	379 038	495 385	1 494 222
Value added†† -----	1 468 448	158	461	1 253	9 167	23 956	57 729	156 525	215 638	252 312	751 246
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 389 047	95	398	981	6 652	16 764	44 048	131 608	171 049	250 517	766 932
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	691 704	63	115	345	1 892	7 387	17 253	54 721	73 343	123 879	412 705
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	79 216	(D)	23	48	272	1 441	3 700	6 609	8 873	15 873	42 376
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	81 614	(D)	19	52	509	1 256	5 070	9 014	13 543	15 439	36 710
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	980 759	103	366	920	8 265	15 809	43 588	101 485	150 626	163 233	496 361
1977											
All employees** -----	38 093	72	49	266	708	1 385	2 512	6 028	7 628	119 443	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	2 247 284	574	925	5 696	21 572	54 315	106 694	303 015	409 661	11 344 833	(NA)
Value added†† -----	962 687	285	460	3 082	11 814	28 466	55 914	150 734	183 985	1527 948	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	(W)	25	20	17	15	8	5	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	22	17	9	13	8	7	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	-	(W)	(W)	18	11	14	8	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	3 503 890	3 033 161	470 729	(W)	(W)	1
Building construction	63 183	60 674	2 508	1	1	(W)
Office and bank buildings	10 474	10 249	225	(W)	(W)	(W)
Industrial buildings and warehouses	19 224	17 776	1 448	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other buildings	33 485	32 649	835	3	3	(W)
Nonbuilding construction	3 346 329	2 887 841	458 488	(W)	(W)	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	204 327	158 647	45 680	1	1	1
Bridges and elevated highways	2 233 045	1 882 958	350 087	(W)	1	1
Bridges	2 121 667	1 782 226	339 440	(W)	1	1
Elevated highways	111 378	100 732	10 646	3	3	3
Tunnels	583 760	571 146	12 613	1	1	8
Dam and reservoir construction	34 568	25 657	8 910	(W)	(W)	(W)
Marine construction	72 271	58 916	13 354	1	1	1
Harbor and port facilities	53 509	46 940	6 569	1	(W)	8
Conservation and development construction	17 363	14 943	2 420	1	1	(W)
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	76 858	73 016	3 841	1	1	(W)
Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities	52 577	49 240	3 336	(W)	(W)	(W)
Water mains and related facilities	24 281	23 776	505	2	2	(W)
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	25 311	20 955	4 356	(W)	(W)	(W)
Sewage treatment plants	17 840	14 425	3 414	(W)	(W)	(W)
Water treatment plants	7 471	6 529	942	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	45 317	34 663	10 658	6	7	8
Construction work, n.s.k.	94 377	84 645	9 732	(W)	(W)	1
1977						
Total construction receipts†	2 247 284	2 030 182	217 102	(W)	(W)	1
Building construction	94 075	79 173	14 902	(W)	(W)	(W)
Office and bank buildings	7 672	5 818	1 854	(W)	(W)	(W)
Industrial buildings and warehouses	43 257	34 939	8 318	1	1	(W)
Other nonresidential buildings	43 146	38 416	4 730	1	1	1
Nonbuilding construction	2 123 271	1 921 881	201 390	(W)	(W)	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	131 029	109 976	21 053	(W)	(W)	(W)
Bridges and elevated highways	1 612 564	1 453 373	159 191	(W)	(W)	1
Tunnels	167 936	163 121	4 815	1	1	2
Dam and reservoir construction	21 416	(D)	(D)	(W)	-	-
Marine construction	25 239	21 943	3 296	2	2	3
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	72 310	67 034	5 276	(W)	(W)	(W)
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	31 788	(D)	(D)	(W)	-	-
Other nonbuilding construction	60 989	56 000	4 989	1	1	1
Construction work, n.s.k.	29 942	29 125	817	(W)	(W)	(W)

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establish- ments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub- contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
All establishments	999	37 581	815 514	3 503 890	2 649 832	2 812 188	1 468 448	691 704	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments specializing less than 51 percent	99	4 965	107 593	447 473	(NA)	343 417	189 317	104 056	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	899	32 616	707 921	3 056 417	2 649 832	2 468 769	1 279 131	587 648	1	(W)	(W)
TUNNELS											
All establishments specializing in type	80	4 066	128 393	573 308	542 838	490 842	249 874	82 466	2	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	69	2 760	86 435	416 760	416 760	368 250	168 853	48 510	2	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	3	440	17 688	62 640	57 896	57 811	45 552	4 829	(W)	(W)	(W)
80 to 89 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
51 to 59 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRIDGES											
All establishments specializing in type	674	26 215	532 208	2 272 221	1 935 996	1 807 109	935 834	465 112	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	374	12 285	259 273	1 074 285	1 074 285	851 359	392 480	222 926	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	70	1 997	41 588	169 942	160 819	147 982	64 986	21 960	3	3	5
80 to 89 percent specialization	73	2 854	56 255	250 350	207 111	196 286	100 964	54 064	2	2	2
70 to 79 percent specialization	55	2 588	53 402	234 884	175 756	178 347	106 808	56 537	2	1	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	57	3 367	62 476	299 683	185 807	244 705	144 140	54 978	1	(W)	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	44	3 123	59 214	243 077	132 216	188 430	126 455	54 647	2	1	1

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	999	32 473	58 761	26 749	11 648	33 565	15 387
Alabama	23	1 347	2 025	1 265	443	1 312	494
Alaska	7	361	427	(D)	32	133	42
Arizona	7	107	185	119	48	88	43
Arkansas	19	340	726	285	134	366	196
California	43	839	1 286	671	262	752	286
Colorado	20	675	1 345	575	250	672	337
Connecticut	13	593	1 068	443	211	603	262
Delaware	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
District of Columbia	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	29	1 530	2 769	1 601	702	1 505	694
Georgia	25	1 185	2 224	1 006	470	1 208	584
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	7	113	157	122	39	122	43
Illinois	65	1 859	3 108	1 166	512	2 083	888
Indiana	39	677	1 126	375	145	789	301
Iowa	38	793	1 559	460	206	766	389
Kansas	28	835	1 512	568	240	766	358
Kentucky	25	856	1 515	637	260	852	422
Louisiana	12	309	569	329	147	325	157
Maine	7	257	519	129	65	258	129
Maryland	12	988	2 103	915	470	948	494
Massachusetts	14	302	497	230	97	341	131
Michigan	29	580	1 057	267	125	695	291
Minnesota	25	598	1 119	376	179	567	277
Mississippi	23	791	1 653	668	337	782	434
Missouri	18	545	889	462	176	616	246
Montana	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	9	232	517	176	84	251	138
Nevada	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Hampshire	6	131	268	78	36	131	66
New Jersey	16	600	1 191	626	303	694	327
New Mexico	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York	48	2 316	3 780	2 220	914	2 822	1 139
North Carolina	20	521	1 115	441	215	491	256
North Dakota	4	103	207	33	12	111	52
Ohio	43	1 103	1 823	777	298	1 230	492
Oklahoma	17	399	787	385	186	399	186
Oregon	31	423	591	362	125	386	151
Pennsylvania	47	1 731	3 297	1 115	573	1 947	876
Rhode Island	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	14	328	652	332	161	331	168
South Dakota	7	223	380	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	27	1 046	2 030	877	379	1 024	521
Texas	62	2 031	3 857	2 002	918	2 034	969
Utah	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Vermont	8	166	300	85	39	178	82
Virginia	25	574	1 070	492	229	566	277
Washington	20	955	1 450	781	285	956	378
West Virginia	5	115	165	72	24	131	51
Wisconsin	23	925	2 474	452	(D)	1 014	676
Wyoming	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
36 474	17 159	32 703	14 565	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
1 423	552	1 376	535	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	Ala.
577	167	(D)	185	(W)	(W)	-	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	(W)	Alaska
116	50	101	42	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ariz.
381	194	318	201	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	(W)	1	Ark.
979	387	937	349	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	Calif.
709	367	737	389	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	Colo.
703	325	620	268	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Conn.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Del.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D.C.
1 482	669	1 523	702	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Fla.
1 319	613	1 182	555	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ga.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hawaii
111	39	91	34	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Idaho
2 241	953	1 897	754	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	Ill.
933	435	590	243	5	5	4	6	6	7	4	5	8	7	Ind.
1 023	527	905	435	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	Iowa
877	427	1 123	485	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	Kans.
1 007	444	917	388	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ky.
298	141	278	122	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	La.
349	188	289	134	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Maine
1 023	563	1 069	574	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Md.
355	150	272	117	2	1	(W)	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	Mass.
914	442	409	199	1	(W)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mich.
868	409	576	252	4	3	3	4	6	4	3	3	5	3	Minn.
956	499	752	381	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	Miss.
596	264	498	202	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	(W)	1	Mo.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mont.
263	160	234	134	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Nebr.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nev.
159	85	151	80	12	15	9	12	10	13	14	16	15	19	N.H.
523	273	555	286	3	3	2	1	4	3	5	5	4	5	N.J.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. Mex.
1 744	812	2 460	913	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	N.Y.
542	295	607	348	7	7	8	9	8	8	6	6	6	5	N.C.
155	90	112	52	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	N. Dak.
1 385	593	1 004	438	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	1	(W)	1	Ohio
393	198	417	215	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Okla.
485	182	442	132	9	8	7	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	Oreg.
2 202	1 070	1 652	776	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Pa.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R.I.
332	160	315	160	6	4	4	4	7	5	7	5	6	6	S.C.
368	165	224	94	7	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	10	11	S. Dak.
1 144	588	1 129	540	3	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	4	1	Tenn.
2 079	1 028	2 003	940	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	1	1	Tex.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Utah
233	108	165	69	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Vt.
637	283	598	279	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	Va.
1 151	473	926	313	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Wash.
129	51	128	37	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	W. Va.
1 341	911	879	(D)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	1	1	(W)	(W)	1	-	Wis.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	3 503 890	958	2 736 205	399	767 685	2 247 284	55.9	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama -----	99 385	22	74 788	11	24 596	35 057	183.5	6	7	(W)
Alaska -----	32 148	7	32 148	-	-	(D)	(D)	(W)	(W)	-
Arizona -----	25 183	6	(D)	10	(D)	19 897	26.6	1	-	-
Arkansas -----	59 845	19	33 068	13	26 777	59 237	1.0	1	1	(W)
California -----	91 918	43	(D)	*3	(D)	79 758	15.2	2	-	-
Colorado -----	63 187	18	(D)	9	(D)	68 459	-7.7	3	-	-
Connecticut -----	29 893	12	(D)	1	(D)	17 103	74.8	(W)	-	-
Delaware -----	1 864	2	(D)	7	(D)	11 681	-84.0	(W)	-	-
District of Columbia -----	7 419	1	(D)	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	-	-
Florida -----	190 754	29	123 220	13	67 533	52 632	262.4	(W)	1	(W)
Georgia -----	71 734	24	43 168	11	28 566	59 456	20.7	1	2	(W)
Hawaii -----	(D)	-	-	1	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	-
Idaho -----	20 493	6	16 256	*5	4 237	13 598	50.7	3	(W)	13
Illinois -----	226 770	65	211 289	15	15 480	70 165	223.2	1	1	5
Indiana -----	67 616	38	51 912	4	15 704	56 625	19.4	7	9	(W)
Iowa -----	57 783	38	(D)	6	(D)	68 786	-16.0	4	-	-
Kansas -----	68 505	27	59 655	9	8 850	60 131	13.9	2	2	(W)
Kentucky -----	62 122	25	61 135	6	986	52 789	17.7	(W)	(W)	1
Louisiana -----	104 345	12	34 885	21	69 460	92 413	12.9	(W)	(W)	(W)
Maine -----	23 185	7	23 185	-	-	26 589	-12.8	(W)	(W)	-
Maryland -----	310 214	12	255 645	29	54 569	156 040	98.8	1	(W)	3
Massachusetts -----	35 264	13	(D)	5	(D)	32 364	9.0	1	-	-
Michigan -----	63 278	25	(D)	3	(D)	63 346	-1	1	-	-
Minnesota -----	81 271	24	(D)	6	(D)	62 775	29.5	1	-	-
Mississippi -----	86 527	23	(D)	7	(D)	53 740	61.0	4	-	-
Missouri -----	39 391	17	35 932	12	3 458	64 546	-39.0	3	2	22
Montana -----	37 554	4	(D)	2	(D)	6 715	459.3	(W)	-	-
Nebraska -----	20 867	9	12 786	8	8 080	11 194	86.4	(W)	(W)	(W)
Nevada -----	7 208	4	(D)	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(W)	-	-
New Hampshire -----	24 319	6	17 559	6	6 760	19 860	22.5	4	6	(W)
New Jersey -----	47 586	12	45 631	4	1 955	30 947	53.8	3	3	(W)
New Mexico -----	11 758	1	(D)	3	(D)	15 700	-25.1	(W)	-	-
New York -----	287 814	47	235 249	8	52 565	65 321	340.6	(W)	(W)	(W)
North Carolina -----	63 689	18	41 584	11	22 104	47 212	34.9	1	2	(W)
North Dakota -----	10 365	4	(D)	2	(D)	8 009	29.4	(W)	-	-
Ohio -----	41 328	37	(D)	2	(D)	83 126	-50.3	1	-	-
Oklahoma -----	37 979	17	31 261	8	6 717	39 865	-4.7	(W)	(W)	(W)
Oregon -----	69 978	30	(D)	5	(D)	19 157	265.3	8	-	-
Pennsylvania -----	182 729	46	177 617	12	5 112	94 695	93.0	1	1	(W)
Rhode Island -----	(D)	1	(D)	1	(D)	2 265	(D)	-	-	-
South Carolina -----	44 715	13	26 976	15	17 738	16 160	176.7	1	(W)	1
South Dakota -----	13 097	7	11 298	4	1 799	7 959	64.6	11	13	(W)
Tennessee -----	76 053	25	71 484	7	4 569	58 946	29.0	4	4	(W)
Texas -----	227 713	62	165 349	15	62 364	136 557	66.8	1	1	(W)
Utah -----	53 312	12	(D)	4	(D)	10 592	403.3	4	-	-
Vermont -----	7 395	8	(D)	1	(D)	4 290	72.4	(W)	-	-
Virginia -----	74 365	24	64 700	16	9 665	115 101	-35.4	(W)	(W)	(W)
Washington -----	106 524	20	90 862	19	15 661	40 869	160.6	1	(W)	3
West Virginia -----	35 922	5	11 968	8	23 954	39 821	-9.8	(W)	(W)	(W)
Wisconsin -----	56 319	23	52 715	4	3 604	44 009	28.0	1	2	(W)
Wyoming -----	27 270	6	(D)	6	(D)	3 787	620.1	(W)	-	-

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	3 549 200	2 270 818	(W)	(W)
General building contractor.....	103 653	73 617	(W)	(W)
Highway and street contractor.....	197 429	179 848	(W)	(W)
Heavy construction contractor.....	3 058 759	1 936 336	(W)	(W)
Concrete contractor.....	14 444	(NA)	10	(NA)
Excavating and earthmoving contractor.....	23 283	(NA)	2	(NA)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	15 316	(NA)	1	(NA)
Other activities.....	136 316	81 017	(W)	2

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**.....	37.6	38.9	41.5	(W)
Number of construction workers.....	32.5	33.9	36.6	(W)
Number of all other employees.....	5.1	4.9	4.8	1
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000..	816.3	547.4	455.7	(W)
Construction worker wages..... do..	665.5	448.2	385.4	(W)
Other employee salaries..... do..	150.8	99.2	70.3	(W)
All business receipts..... do..	3 552.8	2 319.5	1 763.7	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do..	3 507.4	2 295.5	1 725.9	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do..	1 390.4	907.1	663.8	(W)
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do..	692.4	429.1	350.3	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do..	81.7	93.8	62.6	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do..	981.7	706.4	439.0	(W)
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees..... do..	21.7	14.1	11.0	(W)
All business receipts..... do..	94.4	59.6	42.5	(W)
Value added††..... do..	39.1	25.3	18.1	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages..... do..	20.5	13.2	10.5	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do..	107.9	67.7	47.2	(W)
Construction worker hours..... thousand..	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries..... \$1,000..	29.5	20.3	14.5	(W)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees.....	.233	.238	.264	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.396	.395	.385	(W)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others.....	.197	.187	.203	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land.....	.023	.041	.036	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures.....	.023	.028	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	37.6	21.7	1.8	107.9	.233	.396	.197	.023	.023
Alabama	66.0	14.6	1.5	75.7	.217	.389	.237	.031	.017
Alaska	64.0	26.2	1.2	89.1	.365	.584	(D)	.014	(D)
Arizona	19.9	23.5	1.7	140.1	.218	(D)	.138	.073	.015
Arkansas	22.4	16.7	2.1	99.6	.210	(D)	.217	.018	.009
California	23.7	28.1	1.5	142.5	.240	.269	.415	.022	.025
Colorado	40.7	20.7	2.0	114.2	.218	.410	.317	.021	.019
Connecticut	52.5	22.8	1.8	102.8	.255	.464	.243	.017	.023
Delaware	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	59.6	17.1	1.8	85.3	.227	(D)	.153	.038	.019
Georgia	54.6	14.5	1.9	68.1	.245	(D)	.173	.034	.010
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	18.3	17.5	1.4	163.8	.121	(D)	.081	.007	.008
Illinois	33.6	25.9	1.7	118.7	.257	.291	.217	.017	.020
Indiana	20.7	19.6	1.7	81.6	.286	.364	.170	.039	.026
Iowa	24.5	18.7	2.0	97.7	.225	.372	.110	.030	.009
Kansas	34.1	17.6	1.8	81.5	.246	.396	.135	.044	.013
Kentucky	38.9	20.0	1.8	109.8	.207	.456	.171	.017	.015
Louisiana	29.0	20.2	1.8	112.9	.201	.346	.285	.014	.018
Maine	42.4	19.2	2.0	94.3	.235	(D)	.176	.021	.020
Maryland	96.6	39.8	2.1	260.1	.180	(D)	.106	.008	(D)
Massachusetts	23.9	24.8	1.6	105.2	.261	.265	.150	.009	.046
Michigan	23.1	28.5	1.8	113.8	.289	.256	.219	.021	.013
Minnesota	31.5	24.3	1.9	151.4	.212	(D)	.243	.014	.009
Mississippi	39.1	16.6	2.1	102.4	.184	(D)	.202	.026	.025
Missouri	34.6	21.8	1.6	95.2	.262	.476	.197	.014	.020
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	29.2	20.0	2.2	74.9	.302	(D)	.098	.027	.007
Nevada	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)
New Hampshire	26.0	20.8	2.0	136.6	.181	.424	.196	.027	.025
New Jersey	42.9	23.5	2.0	143.3	.187	.349	.217	.013	.042
New Mexico	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York	53.8	24.8	1.6	104.1	.265	.337	.136	.015	.023
North Carolina	30.4	15.2	2.1	100.9	.176	(D)	.241	.111	.033
North Dakota	33.3	21.0	2.0	93.7	.289	.433	(D)	.037	.024
Ohio	30.8	22.9	1.7	94.7	.290	.294	.178	.029	.029
Oklahoma	27.2	18.3	2.0	85.3	.249	(D)	.117	.032	.015
Oregon	15.7	24.1	1.4	129.7	.214	(D)	.217	.032	.023
Pennsylvania	43.9	22.3	1.9	117.8	.226	.253	.290	.018	.020
Rhode Island	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	27.4	18.6	2.0	111.6	.195	.545	.067	.049	.033
South Dakota	36.3	17.8	1.7	50.7	.399	.416	.131	.021	.002
Tennessee	44.9	17.2	1.9	98.5	.203	.464	.133	.035	.009
Texas	37.0	17.4	1.9	84.3	.233	.386	.196	.019	.028
Utah	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	23.5	16.3	1.8	77.0	.240	(D)	.091	.082	.002
Virginia	27.5	17.4	1.9	122.8	.170	.424	.171	.011	.010
Washington	56.8	22.9	1.5	117.0	.233	(D)	.171	.025	.026
West Virginia	26.4	21.9	1.4	110.8	.227	(D)	(D)	(D)	.017
Wisconsin	43.0	38.0	2.7	142.2	.286	(D)	(D)	(D)	.008
Wyoming	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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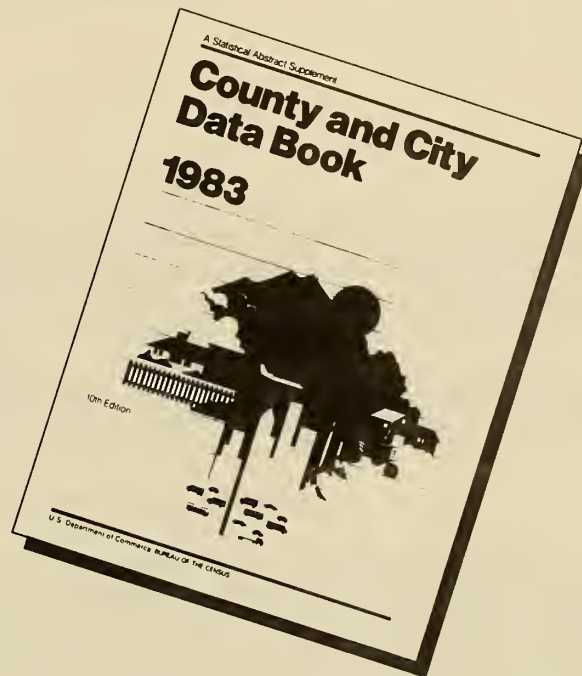
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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